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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/771,121	01/26/2001	Stefan Johansson	15292.5	7000
22913	7590	09/19/2006	EXAMINER	
WORKMAN NYDEGGER (F/K/A WORKMAN NYDEGGER & SEELEY) 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE 1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			MOORE, IAN N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	
DATE MAILED: 09/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

SP

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/771,121	JOHANSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ian N. Moore	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9,11-21,23 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 10 and 22 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6-19-06</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,5-7,11-13,17-19,23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson (US006047194A) in view of Moore (US005475374A).

Regarding Claim 1, Andersson discloses a method at a wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 1, Mobile terminal 14) for enabling the wireless mobile communication station to control when pushed packet data from an originator (see FIG. 1, from Internet Host 12) is received by the wireless mobile communication station, the station being operatively associated with a wireless communication network providing packet data transferring services (see col. 3, line 40-47; packet switching network), the method comprising the acts of:

receiving at the wireless mobile communication station a network address of an originator of packet data that is attempting to push the packet data to the mobile communication station (see FIG. 2, 114; see FIG. 4, step 168; see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 7; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 45-56; see col. 10, line 57-57; mobile terminal receives an SMS message with in identifier (i.e. Origination Address (OA) according to GSM's SMS standard) of the origination source/host that is trying to send packet data);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator stored the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line

Art Unit: 2616

4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56;

mobile terminal must determine the received identifier/OA of the origination source

associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA);

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify “the identifier/address” if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses));

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Andersson does not explicitly disclose including in a set of one or more predefined network addresses and verified as being authentic. However, Moore teaches receiving at the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 2-3, portable radio device 105/106) a network address of an originator of data (see FIG. 4, address 410 of a caller) that is attempting to push the data to the mobile communication station (see col. 7, line 25-34);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator that is included in a set of one or more predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 5, step 820; see col. 7, line 30-37; determining whether address matches the selective address stored in the memory 240 or 340 (see FIG. 2-3));

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches a one or more of the predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 5, step 825, address verifies?; see col. 7, line 35-45); and

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile

Art Unit: 2616

station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a portable device stores plurality of address and perform authentication, as taught by Moore in the system of Andersson, so that it would provide a means to conserve power in the portable radio device when long messages are being transmitted to the radio device; see Moore col. 1, line 38-50.

Regarding Claims 13 and 23, Andersson discloses a method of a system which includes a wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 1, Mobile terminal 14) for enabling the wireless mobile communication station to control when pushed packet data from an originator (see FIG. 1, from Internet Host 12) is received by the wireless mobile communication station, the station being operatively associated with a wireless communication network providing packet data transferring services (see col. 3, line 40-47; packet switching network), the method comprising the acts of:

transmitting, from an originator (see FIG. 1, sending to Short Message Service-Center (SMS-C) 56) from an originator (see FIG. 1, Internet host 12) that is attempting to push packet data to the wireless mobile communication station (see col. 7, line 16-54; from the Internet host 12 that is trying/attempting to push/send the packet data to the mobile terminal), the originator's own network address (see col. 7, line 45-53; source IP address); see FIG. 2, 114; see FIG. 4, step 168; see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 7; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 45-56; see col. 10, line 57-57; mobile terminal receives a transmitted SMS message with in identifier (i.e. Origination Address (OA) according to GSM's SMS standard) of the origination source/host that is trying to send packet data);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator stored the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; mobile terminal determines the received identifier/OA of the origination source associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA);

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify "the identifier/address" if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses));

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Andersson does not explicitly disclose including in a set of one or more predefined network addresses and verified as being authentic. However, Moore teaches receiving at the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 2-3, portable radio device 105/106) a network address of an originator of data (see FIG. 4, address 410 of a caller) that is attempting to push the data to the mobile communication station (see col. 7, line 25-34);

determining if the received network address matches a predefined network address of the originator that is included in a set of one or more predefined network addresses stored by the

wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 5, step 820; see col. 7, line 30-37; determining whether address matches the selective address stored in the memory 240 or 340 (see FIG. 2-3));

verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches a one or more of the predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 5, step 825, address verifies?; see col. 7, line 35-45); and

establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5),

thereby ascertaining that pushed packet data only is received from one or more predefined originators (see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; col. 8, line 65 to col. 9, line 6; thereby determining that the packet data is received only from verified/selected origination source).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a portable device stores plurality of address and perform authentication, as taught by Moore in the system of Andersson, so that it would provide a means to conserver power in the portable radio device when long messages are being transmitted to the radio device; see Moore col. 1, line 38-50.

Regarding Claims 5 and 17, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses wherein said network address of said receiving act is received in a short message (see col. 6, line 1-10; SMS), the short message being received from a short message service provided by said wireless communication network (see FIG. 1, Short Message service-center, SMS-C 56; see col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 10).

Regarding Claims 6 and 18, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses establishing a packet data session using the originator network address (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 14; see col. 7, line 40-65; see col. 8, line 10-14,45-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; see col. 10, line 57-57).

Regarding Claims 7 and 19, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses all limitation as set forth above in claim 1 and 13. Andersson further discloses wherein said network address is an Internet Protocol address (see col. 7, line 40-35; IP address).

Regarding Claim 11, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses a computer-readable medium storing computer-executable components for causing a wireless communication station to perform the acts recited in claim 1 and 13 when the computer-executable components are run on microprocessor included by a wireless communication station

(see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains processor and memory; see col. 8, line 14-32; see Moore FIG. 2-3, Memory 240/340, control circuit 206/315).

Regarding Claim 12, the combined system of Andersson and Moore a wireless communication station (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14; see Moore FIG. 2-3, portable device) arranged to be operatively associated with a wireless communication network (see Andersson FIG. 1, mobile network) providing packet data transferring services, wherein the wireless communication station includes processing means (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains processor; see Moore FIG. 2-3, control circuitry 206/315), memory means (see Andersson FIG. 3, mobile terminal 14 contains memory; see Moore FIG. 2-3, Memory 240/340), interface circuitry means (see Andersson FIG. 3, Rx circuitry 142 with radio antenna interface; see Moore FIG. 2-3, antenna 202/313) and user interface means (see Andersson FIG. 3, Display 144 and selector 146; see Moore FIG. 2-3, display 211/317, MIC 209, speaker 208) for performing the acts recited in claim 1 (see Andersson col. 8, line 14-32), thereby facilitating desired packet data to be pushed from an originator to the wireless communication station (see Andersson col. 15, line 16-42; thereby providing the subscriber to select desired/preferred packet data system provider to receive the packet data).

Regarding Claim 24, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses all claimed limitation as set forth above in claim 1. Further, Andersson discloses the wireless mobile communication station is pre-configured to only accept pushed packet data transmission from one or more originators in possession of certain predefined network address (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile device is preconfigured/predefined to verify and accept the origination sources if received

identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the in-possession/stored identifier (i.e. user can only select/verify “the identifier” if the received identify matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifier). Moore also discloses the wireless mobile communication station is pre-configured to only accept pushed packet data transmission from one or more originators in possession of certain predefined network address (see FIG. 5, step 820; see col. 7, line 30-37; portable device is preconfigured/predefined to accept the connection only received address matches the address in-possession/stored in the memory 240 or 340 (see FIG. 2-3)).

3. Claims 2 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Moore as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of Lager (US006636502B1).

Regarding Claims 2 and 14, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses wherein each of said predefined network addresses of said set is associated, within the wireless communication station, with a name of originator (Andersson, see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; identify of the origination source) from which it is desired to receive packet data as set forth above.

Neither Andersson nor Moore explicitly discloses a name of a network server. However, Lager discloses wherein each of said predefined network addresses of said set is associated (see FIG. 8, NIP-MEM stores a plurality of network indication), within the wireless communication station (see FIG. 8, GPRS-MS), with a name of a network server (see FIG. 8, ISP 1, ISP2, or ISP 3) from which it is desired to receive packet data (see col. 12, line 30-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide associating network address/indication with a name of ISP, as taught by Lager, in the combined system of Andersson and Moore, so that it would allow a subscriber a more flexible use of several external network servers; see Lager col. 8, line 55-60.

4. Claims 3,4,8,15,16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Moore as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of Wang (US006614774B1).

Regarding Claims 3 and 15, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses establishing a packet data session; determining whether or not the network address is authentic as set forth above in claims 1 and 13.

Neither Andersson nor Moore explicitly discloses an address translation server; requesting translation of the network address to a corresponding name of a network server; and determining based upon the result of said translation. However, Lager discloses establishing a packet data session (see FIG. 4, IP session from host 130) with an address translation server (see FIG. 4, DNS server 118);

requesting translation of the network address to a corresponding name of a network server (see col. 8, line 32-47; reverse DNS lookups (i.e. from network address to the a name of the server); and determining and connecting based upon the result of said translation (see col. 8, line 46-55; determine and connection utilizing result of reverse DNS lookups).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in

the combine system of Andersson and Moore, so that it would avoid DNS lookup failures and does not introduce delays and cost effective system; see Wang col. 5, line 50-60.

Regarding Claims 4 and 16, Andersson discloses determine the network originator name with a previously stored network originator name the stored name being stored by the wireless communication station in such way that it is associated with the predefined network address matching said received network address (see FIG. 4, step 172; see col. 6, line 4-10; see col. 7, line 60 to col. 8, line 2, 59-65; see col. 9, line 32-35; see col. 10, line 50-56; mobile terminal must determine the received identifier/OA of the origination source associates/matches with stored/predetermined identifier/OA). Moore discloses comparing the network originator name with a previously stored network originator name the stored name being stored by the wireless communication station in such way that it is associated with the predefined network address matching said received network address (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user compares the identify/name of the origination sources if received network identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier (i.e. user can only compare “the identifier/address” if the received identify/name matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifier/address). Wang discloses the network server name returned by said address translation server as set forth above in claim 3.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in the combine system of Andersson and Moore, for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 3.

Regarding Claims 8 and 20, the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses establishing a packet data session using the name of the network server as set forth above in claims 1 and 13. Wang discloses establishing a packet data session using the name of the network server, which name is returned by the translation server as set forth above in claim 3 and 15. Thus, the combined system of Andersson, Moore and Wang discloses all claimed limitation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a DNS server and reverse DNS lookups, as taught by Wang in the combine system of Andersson and Moore, for the same motivation as set forth above in claim 3.

5. Claims 9 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Moore and Wang, and further in view of Brothers (US006822955B1).

Regarding Claim 9 and 21, Andersson discloses said identity is the originator name as set forth above claim 1 and 13, and a network server (see FIG. 1, SMS-C, VPMSC 44, or GPMSC 46). Neither Andersson, Moore, nor Wang explicitly discloses an Internet domain host name of a network server. However, Brothers teaches wherein said name of network server is an Internet domain host name of a network server (see FIG. 13, a server Internet domain host name, “Disney.com”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an Internet domain host name as said name of the network server, as taught by Brothers in the combined system of Andersson, Moore and Wang, so that it would provide full transparent IP mobility services for clients; see Brothers col. 1, line 60 to col. 2, line 5.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. **Claims 10 and 22** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 8-29-2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1- 24, the applicant argued that, "...Andersson does not automatically determine which message will be received based upon the verification of the originator of the packet...Moore's stored address are not address of the originator of the data...but are instead address of the portable devices or groups that are meant to receive the data...Applicant can find no teaching or suggestion in Moore for any type of verification of the identity of the originator of data...Moore fails to disclose storing any addresses of originators of data...Moore also clearly fails to teach verifying the identity of the originator as being authentic as a prerequisite for establishing the packet data session and receiving the packet data that is being sent by the originator...Moore fails to disclose any authentication of an originator of data of any sort, let alone prior to establishing the packet data session that is used to transmit the packet data to the mobile station..." in page 13-14.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e.,

automatically) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant repeatedly argued that Andersson does not automatically (i.e. manually) determining in contrast to applicant claimed invention. However, applicant attention is directed to his own specification page 17, paragraph 45 that recites as follows:

“... the application of the GPRS station 20 **displays the host name received** from the DNS server 40 to the mobile user on a display of the GPRS station 20, after which the mobile user, if the host name is recognized, **manually (e.g. by pressing a key on a keypad) verifies that the returned host name corresponds to one of the stored predefined IP addresses...**”
(Emphasis added)

Identically, Andersson disclose in col. 8, line 20-44 as follows:

“...**The mobile terminal 14 further includes a display element 144 and a selector 146. Both the display element and the selector 146 are coupled to the receiver circuitry 142.** The display element 144 and the selector 146 are, in one embodiment, formed of portions of the radio transceiver 26, and, e.g., are formed of the display element of the mobile terminal **and actuation keypad thereof, respectively.** In another embodiment, the display element 144 and selector 146 form portions of the wireless host 24, e.g., the video displays monitor and actuation keypad, respectively, of the wireless host.

(31) When the SMS message indicating the originator of the packet data is received at the receiver circuitry 142, such identification is displayed upon the display element 144. A **user of the mobile terminal determines, responsive to the displayed information, whether to permit transmission of the packet data to the mobile terminal 14. Selection of permission to receive the packet data is entered by way of the selector 146.** When permission is granted to transmit the packet data to the mobile terminal 14, the mobile terminal 14 registers to receive packet data. Thereafter, the packet data is routed to the mobile terminal. (Emphasis added)

Thus, in view of the above, it is clear that Andersson clearly teaches the applicant claimed invention.

In response to applicant's argument, the examiner respectfully disagrees that with argument above since the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses the applicant claimed invention.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Andersson discloses verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches one predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see FIG. 4, step 174; see col. 6, line 5-14; see col. 8, line 3-65; see col. 9, line 35-40; mobile user verifies/selects the identify of the origination sources if received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored identifier/addresses (i.e. user can only select/verify “the identifier/address” if the received identifier/address matches/corresponds with stored/predetermined identifiers/addresses)). Thus, Anderson discloses storing of an originator source identifier/address.

In addition, it is well known that the memory of mobile device stores telephone/call numbers/address so that it can perform a matching and determining who is calling (i.e. originator). In particular, Moore discloses a mobile station's memory (see FIG. 2, memory 240, see FIG. 3, Memory 340) storing a set of one or more predefined network addresses of an originator (see col. 5, line 45-60; see col. 7, line 30-37; addresses of the portable devices, or all call addressees are stored in the memory).

Andersson discloses establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see **FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected**), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see **FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5**) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (see **FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5**).

Moore discloses verifying the identity of the originator at the wireless mobile communication station if the received network address of the originator matches a one or more of the predefined network addresses stored by the wireless mobile communication station (see **FIG. 5, step 825, address verifies?; see col. 7, line 35-45**); and establishing a packet data session with the originator at the wireless mobile communication station only after the identity of the originator is verified (see **FIG. 4, step 176; see col. 6, line 10-14; see col. 8, line 10-14, 60-67; see col. 9, line 40-44; after verifying/selecting packet transmission from origination source, an end-to-end packet session/connection is established/connected**), such that the packet data is transmitted to and received by the wireless mobile communication station (see

FIG. 4, step 176; sending/receiving packet data at mobile station occurs; see col. 59 to col. 9, line 5) only after determining that the received network address is included in the set of one or more predetermined network address stored by the wireless mobile station (**see FIG. 4, step 168,172,174; only after detecting/determining that received identifier/address of the origination source corresponds/matches the stored/predefined identifiers/addresses by the mobile station and permitting/selecting accepted identifier/address of the origination source; see col. 8, line 21-44, 50 to col. 9, line 5).**

Thus, it is clear that the combined system of Andersson and Moore discloses the claimed invention as set forth above.

Regarding claims 1- 24, the applicant argued that, “...there is no adequate motivation for modifying Andersson with Moore...there would not be a motivation to modify Andersson with teaching of Moore...” in page 15.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a portable device stores plurality of address and perform authentication, as taught by Moore in the system of Andersson, so that it would provide a means

to conserver power in the portable radio device when long messages are being transmitted to the radio device; see Moore col. 1, line 38-50.

Moreover, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ian N. Moore whose telephone number is 571-272-3085. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM- 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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